

Condition Assessment Completed in Ranchos de Taos

by Catherine Colby

THE SPANIARDS SETTLED IN northern New Mexico in the 17th century. By about 1779, they established one of the first permanent settlements eight miles south of the Pueblo of Taos. Around 1800, the community of Ranchos de Taos chose St. Francis of Assisi as patron saint and began the process of obtaining approval to construct their church. Originally constructed about 1815, the church stood at the center of the village plaza measuring 800 feet by 400 feet. The historic plaza and the church, enduring symbols of the Spanish Colonial era, are each National Historic Landmarks. Of the church at Ranchos de Taos, historian John Kessel has written, "It is still the essence of religious architecture in New Mexico."

The church of *San Francisco de Asis*, its name in Spanish, was designated a National Historic Landmark in 1976. It is a superlative example of New Mexico mission architecture. The churchyard, or *campo santo*, is enclosed by adobe walls. Two corner bell towers flank the entrance elevation of the church, but the features that most distinctly define the character of the building are its massive, sculptural earthen buttresses.

Rehabilitation that included replacement of historic structural materials occurred between 1904 and 1942. In the late 1960s, the mud plaster on the exterior was replaced with cement stucco. A decade later, it was removed, returning the surface to the traditional material, and the roof was replaced.

By 1999, Father Tim Martinez was concerned about signs of potential moisture problems in the adobe walls of the church, particularly where the floor was lower than the earth outside. He observed cracking and decayed plaster in the interior as well

as poor site drainage around the exterior. A condition assessment report was then produced and the building was carefully examined for potential threats.

Despite indications of threats, the structure's general condition is fairly good. After the roof, the second critical area in any adobe structure is the lower part of the adobe walls where the weight of the entire structure is concentrated. Loss of structural integrity at the base could result in the complete loss of the wall. Testing and analysis showed that the present, visible signs of

movement and/or moisture do not indicate a need for urgent action. The roof, roof drains, and the concrete adjacent to the walls are the areas where threats are most critical.

Included in the report, too, were recommendations for developing a monitoring strategy, selecting preservation treatments, and identifying potential funding sources.

Catherine Colby is with the Intermountain Support Office-Santa Fe, National Park Service



Sculptural buttresses of the massive church at Rancho de Taos, New Mexico.
Photo courtesy Betsy Swanson.

Pacific Northwest Field School Helps NHL

by Gretchen Luxenberg

FOR THE PAST FOUR YEARS, THE Columbia-Cascades Support Office of the National Park Service in Seattle has been a co-sponsor of the Pacific Northwest Field School. This classroom and hands-on bricks and mortar summer program is a joint effort between universities and government agencies, including the University of Oregon (Eugene), Oregon State University (Corvallis), the Oregon SHPO, Oregon Parks and Recreation Department, Washington State Parks and Recreation Commission, the Washington SHPO, and the National Park Service. The school is the only program of its kind in the Northwest and provides individuals—both working in preservation and contemplating getting into the field—a chance to get their hands dirty and learn all about historic structures by working on them.

During the summer of 1999, the field school was held at Fort Worden Conference Center, a Washington State Park located in Port Townsend. Fort Worden, a turn of the 20th-century coastal defense installation that guards the entrance to Puget Sound, offered the field school participants a prime opportunity to assist with the preservation program underway in anticipation of the fort's centennial. Fort Worden is a National Historic Landmark and the buildings and structures on the property are diverse, ranging from Victorian style residential buildings to a balloon hangar and a "castle". There were four, week-long sessions that 47 students attended, each week varying so a student could continue to learn new things if attending more than one session. A number of instructors were brought in to teach a variety of topics ranging from preservation principles, archeological methodology, and architectural styles to stripping and re-roofing a wood shingle roof, seismically

DISCOVER THE PLACES THAT MAKE AMERICA GREAT!

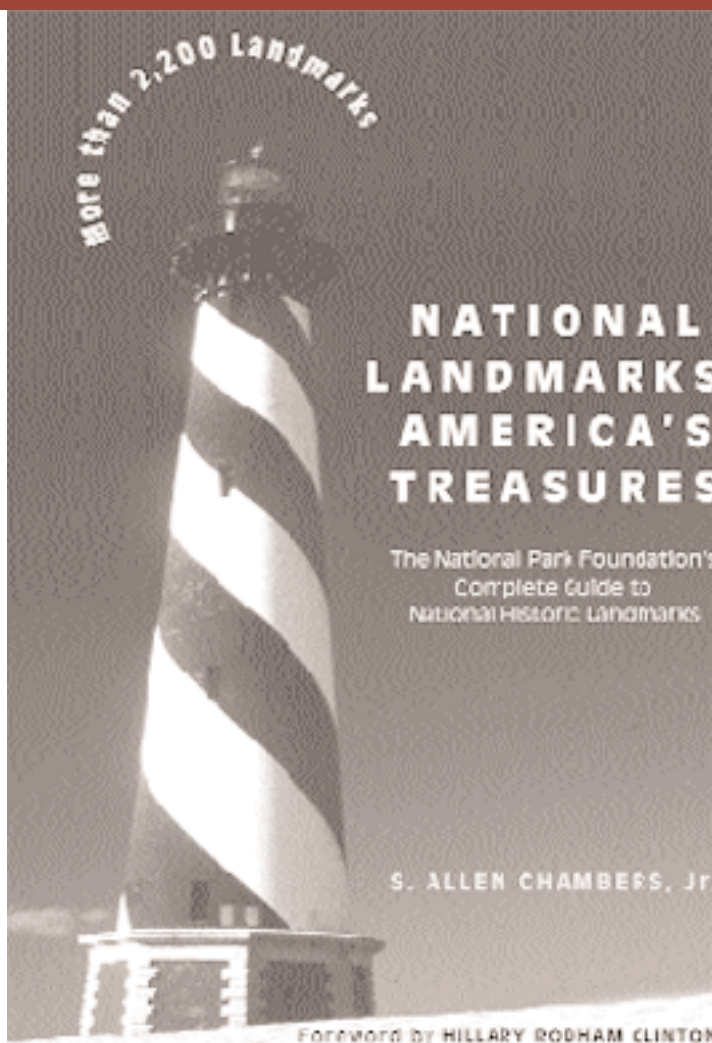
The definitive guide to the country's NHLs, NATIONAL LANDMARKS, AMERICA'S TREASURES: The National Park Foundation's Complete Guide to National Historic Landmarks, is now available.

Written by S. Allen Chambers, Jr., with a foreword by Hillary Rodham Clinton.

Read about such nationally significant places as the Mark Twain House (Connecticut), Helen Keller's childhood home (Alabama), the Little Tokyo Historic District (California), and the site of the first detonation of a nuclear device (New Mexico).

Organized by state and county, the book describes each National Historic Landmark, and includes 380 illustrations.

For more information about this book, contact John Wiley & Sons at 1.800.225.5945, or e-mail <custser@wiley.com>. (ISBN: 0-471-19764-5; December 1999; paper; 576pp; \$29.95 US/\$44.95 CAN).



retrofitting concrete, repointing bricks, and applying new exterior sheathing. Days and evenings were divided between "classroom" sessions (both indoors and out), working on buildings, and taking field trips to nearby historic sites. Field trips included visits to the National Historic Landmark towns of Port Gamble and Port Townsend and Ebey's Landing National Historical Reserve on nearby Whidbey Island.

The students and the school left lasting impressions at the Fort. Not only were buildings repaired and rehabilitated, the projects gave the Fort maintenance and management staff the opportunity to begin applying the ideas set forth in Washington State Parks' recently approved "Cultural Resources Management Policy" document. For the first time, the state park system is taking an active role in preserving the historic built environment of these park units

throughout Washington in a concerted, planned way. With the Fort Worden centennial approaching in 2002, additional preservation work undertaken at the historic Fort will be done in a sensitive manner following the Secretary of the Interior's Standards.

This year's school, the sixth to date, will be held at the Shelton-McMurphey-Johnson House in Eugene, Oregon, August 6-19 and September 3-23, 2000. There will be five repeatable one-week sessions focusing on historic building analysis and conservation of wood, masonry, and metals. Students will gain hands-on experience in rehabilitating this late 19th-century Queen Anne style residence. Visit them online < lazarus.uoregon.edu/~histpres/summer.html > and this summer in Eugene!

Gretchen Luxenberg is a Historian with the Columbia-Cascades Support Office-Seattle, National Park Service

MAINE

Old Fort Western in Augusta

OLD FORT WESTERN IN AUGUSTA, Maine, has received two grants:

\$1,000 awarded by New Century Arts & Heritage Program, a partnership of the Maine Arts Commission and the Maine Humanities Council, in support of the fort's winter lecture series, "George Washington's World," a ten-program series with the goal of examining Washington's political legacy at the bicentennial of his death.

\$1,000 awarded by the National Trust for Historic Preservation's Preservation Services Fund. The fort will use this grant toward the cost of preparing a condition survey and preservation plan in an attempt to reduce moisture levels in the cellars.

For more information on Old Fort Western, visit < www.oldfortwestern.org > or phone 207.626.2385.

MARYLAND

Historic Ships Receive Grants

TWO NATIONAL HISTORIC Landmarks received state grants from a partnership among the Maryland Commission for Celebrate 2000, the Maryland Historical Trust, and Preservation Maryland:

\$10,000 awarded to the 1899 sailing ship, *William B. Tennison* in Calvert County, a two-masted, log-hulled "bug-eye" built for dredging oysters.

\$20,000 awarded to His Lordship's Kindness in Prince George's County, an example of Georgian domestic architecture from the later 1780s.

NEW HAMPSHIRE

Canterbury Shaker Village

CANTERBURY SHAKER VILLAGE IN Canterbury, New Hampshire, received **\$500,000** from the National Endowment for the Humanities. This grant will be used to kick off an \$8.5 million capital campaign for work at the site. Designed, built, and inhabited by Shakers for over 200 years, Canterbury Shaker Village is considered among the most intact and authentic of the surviving Shaker villages and is the largest, most successful and best known of America's 19th-century communal utopian societies.

For more information visit <www.shakers.org> or phone 800.982.9511.

PENNSYLVANIA

Fallingwater

FALLINGWATER IS PROUD TO announce the receipt of **\$3.5 million** in capital budget assistance funds to restore and repair Fallingwater, designed by Frank Lloyd Wright in 1936 for Pittsburgh businessman Edgar Kaufmann. The house, which is cantilevered over a waterfall in a secluded, wooded setting, is considered to be one of the masterpieces of modern architecture. This award from the state of Pennsylvania joins additional assistance for this NHL as a matching grant from the Federal Save America's Treasures Program in the amount of **\$901,000**. The capital campaign will address chronic maintenance issues in the house, such as steel window and door conservation, water penetration from leaking roofs, and critical site and landscape issues. For more information, visit <www.paconserve.org>.

PENNSYLVANIA

Philadelphia

THE HERITAGE INVESTMENT program, funded by Pew Charitable Trusts and administered through the Preservation Alliance for Greater Philadelphia, announced its first grants recipients. Eleven recipients, eight of which were NHLs, received grants ranging from \$7,410 to \$150,000, for a total of **\$554,910**, in support of both planning and implementation projects. The eight NHL recipients were:

\$150,000 awarded to Eastern State Penitentiary for roof restoration and interior repair of Cell Block One;

\$150,000 awarded to Paulsdale to support restoration of this home of suffragist Alice Paul;

\$150,000 awarded to Wagner Free Institute of Science for roof and window restoration, techniques of which will be shared with the public;

\$15,000 awarded to Fort Mifflin to establish a 5-year development and fundraising plan;

\$15,000 awarded to Laurel Hill Cemetery to develop a strategic plan and a master plan;

\$15,000 awarded to Valley Forge Historical Society, for assessment and research of 3-year collections cataloging project at the Valley Forge National Historical Park;

\$7,500 awarded to Mercer Museum for a comprehensive education/outreach assessment of current programs; and

\$7,410 awarded to Mother Bethel A.M.E. Church to develop an interpretive plan about the founding of the African Methodist Episcopal Church by Richard Allen at this site in 1794.

Look for the announcements of 2000 Federal Save America's Treasures grants and updates on 1999 SAT grant projects in the next issue of *National Historic Landmarks Network*

NHLSA

In keeping with its charge, the Committee first had to define the characteristics that would enable the new 15-person Board of Directors to truly represent National Historic Landmarks throughout the United States. The Nominating Committee worked closely with the various regional offices of the National Park Service to obtain advice on prospective candidates for the Board and to understand the concerns of different National Historic Landmarks throughout the nation.

The Committee has had a difficult task selecting 15 individuals from the tremendous number of qualified candidates. The Bylaws establish staggered terms to develop an 'institutional memory' and to enable the election of new candidates.

To ensure that the Board of Directors is balanced in keeping with the Bylaws, the Nominating Committee has considered geographic distribution, range of landmark types, both public and private property owners, cultural diversity, and a demonstrated interest in National Historic Landmarks, as well as the expertise each member could bring. The Nominating Committee will complete its recommendations by this summer so that the new national Board will be able to carry the organization forward in the coming years.

Mary L. Leach is co-chair of the National Historic Landmarks Stewards Association and represents the College of Medicine of Maryland NHL in Baltimore

NHLSA TIMELINE

Nov 1997	Stewards Congress, West Point
Sept 1998	First meeting in Philadelphia; vote to form organization and select committee co-chairs
Nov 1998	Meeting #2, committees form to work on mission statement, membership, outreach
Jan 1999	Meeting #3, preparation for Stewards Congress, Cape May
Nov 1999	2nd Congress, Cape May, NJ
Jan 2000	Meeting #4, selection of nominating committee for national board
April 2000	Meeting #5, preparation for new organization as national non-profit
July 2000	Scheduled to approve Bylaws, Board of Directors and Slate of Officers

NAVAL SHIPS

Naval Ships Association

by Channing M. Zucker

THE HISTORIC NAVAL SHIPS Association (HNSA) is an umbrella organization for Navy, Coast Guard, Army, and Merchant Marine ship museums and memorials. A total of 104 of these vessels are located in the United States. Referred to as "Fleet Members," they range in size from aircraft carriers and battleships to tugs and patrol torpedo boats.

Two Historic Naval Ships Association museum directors attended the first NHL Stewards Congress at West Point, New York in November, 1997. On their return, they advised me to attend the next meeting without fail. Two other HNSA Fleet Members later participated in planning sessions for the Cape May Congress. Like their counterparts who had been at West Point, they, too, made it clear that I should attend the next Stewards Congress in Cape

May. And so I did.

First, though, I reviewed the *Historic Naval Ships Visitors' Guide* and prepared a list of the 44 vessels identified as NHLs to hand out to Congress participants.

The meeting was a real eye-opener for me. I gathered a wealth of information and a solid appreciation of the program.

Immediately upon my return from the Congress, and armed with the NHL Web site address, I proceeded to confirm my list of 44. My search turned up seven additional HNSA ships that are NHLs, but were not so indicated in the Guide. I also discovered that three ships that I thought were NHLs were not. The correct number has grown to 48 and the timing was perfect to make the necessary changes to the new edition of the Guide just before it went to press.

As I ferried across Delaware Bay after leaving Cape May, I encountered a leading candidate for NHL designation, the *USS New Jersey*, the most decorated battleship in the US Navy. She was nearing the end of a two-month, 6,377-mile tow from Bremerton, Washington, to Philadelphia and will become a museum ship in New Jersey.

With the help of the National Historic

Landmarks Survey and the National Historic Landmarks Assistance Initiative, I've developed an information sheet for HNSA ship owners for their use in preparing nominations. I've also provided a summary of the benefits NHL designation would bring to Fleet Members. I hope that this will encourage most of the "missing" 56 to seriously consider applying for NHL designation and alert the directors of those museums who hold the NHL designation about benefits available to them.

For more information about the Historic Naval Ships Association visit our web site <www.maritime.org/hnsa-guide.htm> or phone Executive Secretary James W. Cheevers, 410.293.2109, or myself, 757.499.6919.

Channing M. Zucker, a retired US Navy Captain, is Executive Director of the Historic Naval Ships Association

19 Properties Designated NHLs

by Kira Badamo

ON FEBRUARY 16, 2000, Secretary of the Interior Bruce Babbitt designated 19 properties in 17 states National Historic Landmarks. The newly-designated landmarks range from an 18th-century-planned cemetery to a 20th-century shopping center. They also include Stonewall; a Colorado mill with innovative mining processes; Massachusetts “station” on the Underground Railroad; and a colonial-era fort site in Mississippi. Descriptions of each of the 19 properties follow.

RANCHO CAMULOS

Ventura County, California

One of several California ranchos visited by Helen Hunt Jackson prior to the publication of her novel, *Ramona*, Rancho Camulos came to be regarded as the “home” of the novel’s fictional heroine. The popularity of the novel gave rise to a romanticized vision of the mission and rancho era of California history; Camulos became an important tourist attraction that helped to invent and broadcast the romanticized image of California’s past.

SHENANDOAH-DIVES MILL

San Juan County, Colorado

The Shenandoah-Dives Mill is the finest remaining example of a mill that employed the flotation process of hard-rock milling. Developed in the early 20th-century, this process revolutionized the mining and milling industries in America. See article, page 5.

GROVE STREET CEMETERY

New Haven, Connecticut

Prior to the incorporation of the Grove Street cemetery in 1797, providing burial space had been just one of many functions undertaken by civil government, religious societies, or individual families. Founded by a group of private citizens

intent on creating a dignified and functional burying ground for the entire community, Grove Street cemetery illustrates the historical development of the American cemetery as a distinctive landscape type.

WHITEHALL

Palm Beach, Florida

Completed in 1901, Whitehall was the winter home of Henry Morrison Flagler, one of John D. Rockefeller’s two original partners in the founding of Standard Oil Company. Flagler was the primary developer of the State of Florida, the last American frontier east of the Mississippi. Whitehall epitomizes the luxurious American country house of the turn-of-the-century.

HERNDON HOME

Atlanta, Georgia

This house was the home of Alonzo Herndon, the founder of the Atlanta Life Insurance Company, one of the largest African American insurance companies in the United States, and his wife Adrienne. The Herndons represent the highest levels of elite African American society during the early 20th-century, and their home is particularly illustrative of the aspirations and lifestyle of wealthy African Americans during the “Jim Crow” era.

FORT JAMES JACKSON

Chatham County, Georgia

Built by the US Government between 1808 and 1812 to defend the harbor and city of Savannah, Georgia, Fort James Jackson is one of only five surviving Second System seacoast fortifications. It retains most of its original 1808 design and is unique in shape from the other remaining Second System forts.

ARTHUR HEURTLEY HOUSE

Oak Park, Illinois

Widely recognized as a critical work in the history of modern architecture both nationally and internationally, the Heurtley House is understood to be the first fully mature Prairie style house and marks a pivotal point in the early development of the career of the noted architect Frank Lloyd Wright.

KENNEBEC ARSENAL

Augusta, Maine

Built between 1828-1838, this arsenal is the most intact early 19th-century munitions depot in the United States. Constructed in Augusta to protect the United States’ northern border with Canada, it was associated with the bloodless Aroostook “War,” a border dispute with Great Britain that lasted from 1820-1842.

BOLLMAN TRUSS RAILROAD BRIDGE

Howard County, Maryland

This bridge is the sole surviving example of a revolutionary design in the history of American bridge engineering. This design was invented and patented by Wendell A. Bollman, a major figure in 19th-century civil engineering. It is one of the oldest standing iron railroad bridges in the United States.

SOTTERLEY

St. Mary’s County, Maryland

The main house is one of two surviving examples of post-in-ground framing extant in the Chesapeake region of Maryland, Delaware and Virginia, providing rare material evidence of this construction method. In addition to its importance as an architectural artifact, Sotterley’s physical structure also embodies valuable insights into Chesapeake society and culture.

NATHAN AND POLLY JOHNSON PROPERTIES

New Bedford, Massachusetts

This was the first home of the famed fugitive and later abolitionist Frederick Douglass after his 1838 escape from slavery. Its owners and Douglass’ hosts, Nathan and Polly Johnson, played an important role in the antebellum effort to eradicate American slavery and assisted other slaves escaping from the South on the Underground Railroad.

FORT ST. PIERRE SITE

Warren County, Mississippi

Established in 1718, Fort St. Pierre was located about half way between two major French colonial population centers to prevent English traders from pen-

continues on page 15

etrating the French sphere of influence in the Lower Mississippi Valley. The fort was also a point of interaction between the French and Native American tribes in the area and was destroyed during a Natchez uprising in 1729. Archeological investigations of the site provide valuable information concerning the interaction between the French and Native Americans in this region.

ABEL AND MARY NICHOLSON HOUSE

Salem County, New Jersey

Built in 1722, the original block of this house is an outstanding example of a Delaware Valley, brick, patterned-end house. It stands alone as the only known pristine survivor of an Anglo-American building tradition that existed for three-quarters of a century.

STONEWALL

New York City, New York

This building is associated with events that outstandingly represent the struggle for gay civil rights in America. The designation also encompasses a several block area in Greenwich Village that was the location of a series of con-

frontations between members of the gay community and the police, collectively known as Stonewall, that occurred between June 28 and July 3, 1969. Stonewall is regarded by many as marking the birth of the modern gay and lesbian liberation movement.

EMMANUEL EPISCOPAL CHURCH

Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania

This small elegant church is the work of Henry Hobson Richardson, one of the great architects to emerge from 19th-century American industrialization. The simplicity and strength of this work anticipates the later development of the Arts and Crafts movement in America.

JAMES AND MARY BOYKIN CHESNUT HOUSE

Camden, South Carolina

While residing in this plantation house, Mary Boykin Chestnut recorded in her diary events of the Civil War and her observations on their effect on the homefront and southern society. As later published, her diary is acknowledged by literary scholars of the subject as the most important piece of literature produced by a Confederate author.

HIGHLAND PARK SHOPPING VILLAGE

Highland Park, Texas

This complex of seven detached commercial units focused on a central pedestrian and automobile parking plaza represents a pivotal point in the evolution of the shopping center as a distinctive building type in 20th-century American architecture. Shopping centers such as Highland Park played a major role in the decentralization of the downtown commercial core of cities across the United States.

GEORGE WASHINGTON'S BOYHOOD HOMESITE

Stafford County, Virginia

This site, also known as Ferry Farm, contains archeological resources that have yielded new information about the material circumstances of George Washington's life. In addition, the site has specific associations with stories and traditions related to Washington's youth that have become a fundamental part of American national culture and ideals.

Kira Badamo was formerly a Historian with the National Historic Landmarks Survey, National Park Service

NATIONAL REGISTER

Teaching with Historic Places Features NHLs

by Marilyn Harper

THE TEACHING WITH HISTORIC Places (TwHP) program, administered by the National Park Service's National Register of Historic Places, has recently posted two new lesson plans on its popular Web site <www.cr.nps.gov/nr/twhp>. Both of the new lessons are based on NHLs.

"Two American Entrepreneurs: Madam CJ Walker and JC Penney" compares the achievements of two highly successful 20th-century business people. Madam CJ Walker became America's first African American woman millionaire by develop-

ing and selling cosmetic products designed for African American women. JC Penney turned his skill in providing needed goods and services to remote western towns into America's first nationwide chain of department stores. Both the Madam CJ Walker Building, in Indianapolis, Indiana, and the JC Penney Historic District, in Kemmerer, Wyoming, are NHLs.

"From Canterbury to Little Rock: The Struggle for Educational Equality for African Americans" compares the 19th-century Prudence Crandall House, in Canterbury, Connecticut, with Little Rock Central High School, in Little Rock, Arkansas, to give a sense of the duration and magnitude of the struggle for equal educational opportunities for African Americans. Both schools are NHLs.

Teaching with Historic Places lesson plans use the stories of real places to enrich instruction in subjects required in most local curricula. They are targeted for the eighth grade level, but can be adapted up

or down. Each lesson includes all the materials students will need to achieve the objectives of the lesson, including maps, readings, photographs, and other visual materials. The current series of lesson plans includes 58 published lessons. Thirty-nine lessons, most of which have also been published, are available on the Web and new lessons are posted regularly. Twenty-seven lessons feature National Historic Landmarks.

For more information on the Teaching with Historic Places program, including guidance on preparing lesson plans for your own property using the TwHP format, visit them online or contact Brenda Olio, National Register of Historic Places, National Park Service, 1849 C Street, NW, Room NC400, Washington, DC 20240; e:mail <Brenda_Olio@nps.gov> or phone 202.343.9547.

Marilyn Harper is a Historian with the National Register, History and Education, National Park Service

NE Museum Service Center Identifies Sources of Records for Your Historic Property

by Elizabeth S. Banks

YEAR AFTER YEAR, PEOPLE WORKING on historic structures, cultural landscapes, and archeological sites discover and create records that document these places. These records, if preserved and indexed, provide an invaluable set of tools for the researcher. A dedicated group of historic preservation professionals, including archivists, librarians, museum curators, archeologists, architectural historians, landscape historians, property owners, and others work to preserve architectural, landscape, and historic site records. The information summarized in this article focuses on the network of available resources for researching the history of your historic resource. Of equal importance is the continued identification and preservation of previously unknown records critical to support historic preservation research.

Historian Charles B. Hosmer, Jr. notes that "for many years the amateurs and professionals who have fought to identify and preserve America's historic buildings have operated in a double vacuum. They have often been unaware of preservation efforts similar to their own, and they sometimes have fallen into the trap of believing that they would have to develop techniques of their own without reference to campaigns carried on in the past."

An excellent, comprehensive guide is National Register Bulletin No. 39, *Researching a Historic Property*, by Eleanor O'Donnell, National Park Service, 1991. She includes research hints, research methods, and a six-page general guide to sources.

The Library of Congress, Prints and

Photographs Division staff will respond to research requests based on a search of the 1986 printout of the database. The staff of the Prints and Photographs Division is patiently optimistic that private funding will become available to resume management of the Committee for the Preservation of Architectural Records (COPAR) National Union Index to Architectural Records. Private funding is needed to support the database, including work to review new submissions, update entries, make the index available on the Internet, and resume publication of the National COPAR Newsletter. For more information contact The Library of Congress, Prints and Photographs Division, Washington, D.C. 20540; phone 202.707.6394, or visit them online <www.loc.gov>.

There are also some state COPARs, including California, Connecticut, DC, Massachusetts, Michigan, and Washington. State COPARs are run by volunteers and do not collect records, but rather promote preservation, inventory, and research use of architectural records. To determine if a COPAR is currently active in your state, contact the Prints and Photographs Division.

In recent years, increasing interest in designed and vernacular landscapes has expanded the search for historic landscape and garden documentation. Research value has been recognized in previously little known records. Well known collections have also been re-examined in light of their value to landscape history. To tap into this resource, consult the Catalog of Landscape Records in the United States. The Catalog is a national cooperative effort to gather and share information about United States landscape and garden history. The Catalog was established at Wave Hill in 1986 and is the only project of its kind. The Catalog concerns itself with the documentation of all aspects of American landscape and garden history. Primarily, the Catalog gathers information about the location, content and scope of collections of documents, both written and graphic, that tells us about landscape history. This information is stored in a series of ever-growing databases. For more information on this invaluable resource, contact The Catalog of Landscape Record in the United States,

Wave Hill, 675 West 252nd Street, Bronx, New York 10471-2899; by phone 718.549.3200, ext. 204 or 218, by fax 718.884.8952; or by e:mail <catalog@wave-hill.org> or visit their website <www.wave-hill.org>, then select Landscape History Research.

Finally, recent National Park Service publications include reading lists and directories to provide information on historic preservation organizations, research publications, and library and archival collections. For more information visit <www2.cr.nps.gov>.

"Cultural Resources and the World Wide Web," is an issue of Cultural Resource Management, which may also be of assistance; visit <www.cr.nps.gov/crm>.

Preservation of historic documents and public access to these resources is an ongoing challenge to historic preservation. The preservation of documents as important historic resources in their own right is critical to the ongoing preservation of the cultural resources to which they relate. Sharing information is a critical process in the ongoing preservation of both the historic documents and the related sites, landscapes, and structures.

Elizabeth S. Banks is an Archivist with the Northeast Museum Services Center, National Park Service

DEMONSTRATION PROJECTS AT A GLANCE

US Immigration Station
Angel Island, California

Cape May Historic District
Cape May, New Jersey

Frawley Ranch
Spearfish, South Dakota

Traveler's Rest
near Lolo, Montana

Union Tavern
Milton, North Carolina

Wheelock Academy
Millerton, Oklahoma

ADVISORY COUNCIL

Controversial Highway Project and Haskell Institute NHL

by Margie Nowick

IN MARCH 2000, THE FEDERAL Highway Administration (FHWA) publicly indicated its support for the “no build” alternative to the South Lawrence Trafficway project in Lawrence, Kansas. FHWA’s Final Supplemental Environmental Impact Statement (EIS) effectively reversed the agency’s 15-year support for this road that would have adversely affected Haskell Institute National Historic Landmark (now known as Haskell Indian Nations University). In 1998, the NPS judged this proposed four-lane, high-speed highway on the periphery of Lawrence to constitute a threat to the NHL, a wetland, and Native American spiritual sites that were historically associated with Haskell.

Haskell NHL was one of the first large off-reservation boarding schools for Indian students established by the Federal government. The southern part of Haskell is an area where sweat lodges were used historically and that now contains a medicine wheel. Adjacent to Haskell is the Baker Wetlands, a National Natural Landmark now owned by Baker University, that was historically part of Haskell and has historical, religious, and educational importance to the Haskell community and many Indian tribes.

The southern part of Haskell and the Baker Wetlands would be adversely affected by the Trafficway, both through direct destruction and indirectly by visual, noise, and atmospheric impacts that would change their respective historic settings. While it seems unlikely that the Trafficway will proceed with FHWA participation, the existing 2-lane road between the southern part of the campus and the Baker Wetlands remains to be upgraded, the details and effects of which are unknown.

Both the original NHL designation and the county’s initial planning for the Trafficway took place in the 1960s, when properties such as Haskell were not recog-

nized for their historical significance as an important and evolving Indian educational institution or for their religious and cultural significance to American Indians. For many years, the Trafficway has been opposed by the Haskell University Board of Regents, the National Haskell Alumni Association, the National Congress of American Indians, the National Native American Church Association, the Wetlands Preservation Organization, more than 47 tribes nationally, and local civic and environmental groups. In November 1999, the Council informed the Haskell University Board of Regents that the Council had advised FHWA that it needed to take further steps to identify and evaluate the historical, religious, and cultural significance of the Baker Wetlands. Based on presentations by FHWA, the Kansas Department of Transportation (KDOT), the Council, and others, the Board of Regents voted to continue to oppose the Trafficway and declined KDOT’s mitigation offer. Consequently, the FHWA supported the “no build” alternative for the Final Supplemental EIS.

Margie Nowick is a Historic Preservation Specialist with the Advisory Council on Historic Preservation

NPS & NTHP

Partnership Demonstration Projects Update

by Susan Escherich and Barbara Pahl

THE PARTNERSHIP DEMONSTRATION projects (see related article *National Historic Landmarks Network*, Volume II, Number 2, Summer 1999, for more information on the origin of this partnership) continue forward and, in many instances, have thrived as the result of small grants and national recognition. The partners will continue to work with the selected projects this year. Updates on the six projects follow:

US Immigration Station,

Angel Island, California (see article, page 1) The Western Regional Office of the National Park Service, working with the Angel Island Immigration Station Foundation, the National Trust for Historic Preservation, and the California Department of Parks and Recreation, which administers the Island, identified several issues essential to the preservation of the Immigration Station. First, the need to increase public awareness of the site, its history, and its state of deterioration. Second, the buildings must be stabilized. Third, the site needs new docking facilities to handle visitors. Finally, Angel Island needs a good interpretative plan. The Foundation has received State and Federal funds to preserve the site and construct an Asian immigration museum.

Cape May Historic District, Cape May, New Jersey This historic seaside town has many late 19th- and early

20th-century buildings. While less than 2% of its land remains undeveloped, a large historic hotel was demolished in the last decade to provide more building lots and new construction is intruding into the landmark district. The NPS and Preservation New Jersey, the statewide preservation organization, included Cape May on their list of endangered historic places in 1998. Major issues include: training for the local government and community on the importance of, and the tools for, preserving Cape May’s historic district; development of design guidelines for compatible new construction; conservation of buildings, especially large hotels; management of tourism; and adjustment of the boundaries of the NHL district to exclude areas that have lost their historic integrity. The Philadelphia Support Office of the

continues on page 18

NPS provided a Challenge Cost Share grant to help Cape May become a Certified Local Government, and the city's design guidelines were updated to better maintain the historic character of downtown Cape May.

Frawley Ranch, Spearfish, South Dakota Frawley Ranch has been in the same family for four generations. The current owner has attempted to find ways to preserve the ranch complex. He received a State grant to preserve a historic school on the property and took out loans on the property to finance four different planning studies and to bury power lines. When he was unable to keep up with his payments, his loan was sold to a Denver developer who planned to develop a third of the property with homes, a golf course, hotel, campground, RV park and office park. The Midwest Office of the National Park Service, the Mountains/Plains Office of the National Trust, the South Dakota SHPO, and the Historic South Dakota Foundation, the statewide preservation organization, agreed to support the proposed development in exchange for an easement restricting development on the remaining 2,800 acres of the NHL. The project was approved by the county commissioners, but was later voted down after a grassroots petition drive called for a countywide referendum on the project. The owner must now wait one year before he can resubmit his development plans. In the interim, the NPS, the National Trust, and the South Dakota SHPO will continue to consult with the developer about creating easements to protect the historic ranch buildings and significant view sheds. There is a possibility that the developer, who prefers to preserve the ranch buildings but needs to make a return on his investment, is willing to sell to anyone at this point. Deadwood or Spearfish might be interested in annexing Frawley Ranch. Deadwood has money from gambling and a strong interest in preservation.

Traveler's Rest, near Lolo, Montana The Lewis and Clark expedition camped here in 1805 and again in 1806, using an area frequented by Salish and Nez Perce Indians travelling to hunt buffalo. Recent scholarship suggests that the actual location of the Lewis and Clark

campsite is a mile and a half away from the current NHL-designated site on property that is owned by at least three different parties. Pat and Ernie Deschamps, who are devoted to protecting the designated site, own the largest parcel adjacent to Lolo Creek. Two other parcels are zoned for housing, including one currently under development for mobile homes. The National Trust placed Travelers' Rest on the 1999 list of America's Most Endangered Places.

Missoula County is seeking \$100,000 to pay for an archeological investigation of the site. So far, they have raised \$87,000 including a \$30,000 Challenge Cost Share grant from the National Park Service, an \$8,000 grant from the National Trust Favrot Fund, a \$30,000 Save America's Treasures planning grant from the National Trust, and \$9,000 from a donor helping the National Trust save sites officially designated as America's Treasures. The county also received a \$10,000 grant from Steven Ambrose who is investing the profits from his best seller *Undaunted Courage* into Lewis and Clark projects. Missoula County has applied for grants to cover the remaining \$13,000.

In January, 2000, a couple from Florida purchased a four-acre parcel of property that may contain part of the campsite to save it from residential development. Wendy and Ralph Kulberg first learned about Travelers' Rest on a visit to the site last June as part of a National Trust Study Tour. They plan to donate the parcel to an entity that will preserve the site. Archeological investigation will begin soon.

Meanwhile, Montana Congressman Rick Hill is looking for funds to enable a local entity to acquire the rest of the property. Next steps include developing a plan to protect and interpret the site and provide some public access during the upcoming Lewis and Clark celebration.

Union Tavern, Milton, North Carolina Free black cabinetmaker Thomas Day worked at Union Tavern in the late 19th century. His uniquely styled furniture and woodworking details are still widely visible in the area. The Tavern's site likely contains archeological materials documenting his cabinetry work. Preservation

North Carolina helped a local non-profit group acquire the Tavern after a disastrous fire. The non-profit plans to restore the building and interpret the life and work of Thomas Day. Staff from the NPS and the National Trust met with the non-profit and its historical architect to identify major needs: training for the board, a strategic plan, assistance with grant writing, master planning for the rehabilitation and restoration of the building, and interpretative planning. Union Tavern is an official America's Treasure and received a \$1,500 planning grant from the National Trust. The National Trust will provide training to the board, and the NPS will assist with planning and possibly expanding the NHL nomination to include nearby sites displaying the work of Thomas Day.

Wheelock Academy, Millerton, Oklahoma Wheelock Academy was established in 1832 to train Choctaw girls in Anglo culture. The Academy was closed in 1955, and though the Choctaw Nation used some of the buildings in the 1970s, all have since been abandoned and are severely deteriorated. The Academy is in an extremely isolated location with no surrounding community to form a support group. The Tribe appropriated \$100,000 to stabilize the main building and has received some financial assistance from the SHPO. The Intermountain Support Office-Santa Fe of the National Park Service provided a condition assessment report to identify, prioritize, and provide cost estimates for needed work. NPS also awarded a Challenge Cost Share grant to the Tribe for work on Pushmataha Hall, a pivotal building on the site. NPS and Preservation Oklahoma listed Wheelock as endangered and the National Trust designated it an America's Treasure. The Tribe just received a \$40,000 Save America's Treasures planning grant from the National Trust to address emergency stabilization needs. The Tribe has decided to use Wheelock Academy as the campus for a new community college.

*Susan Escherich is Coordinator of the National Historic Landmarks Assistance Initiative, National Park Service
Barbara Pahl is Director, Mountain Plains Regional Office, National Trust for Historic Preservation*

■ REV WAR INITIATIVE ■

NPS Commemorates the 225th Anniversary of the American Revolution

The Revolutionary War Initiative began in 2000 and will run through 2008. The Initiative strives to enhance public understanding of the varied meanings and enduring legacy of the Revolution. Working with public and private partners, the varied stories of the Revolution will be shared with the broadest possible audience, encouraging reflection and debate on the continuing global impact of the Revolution, and fostering the preservation and restoration of the physical resources that are the most tangible links to the world-changing events of the late 18th century.

The National Park Service hopes that owners of National Historic Landmarks related to the American Revolution will join it in activities by linking up with Revolutionary War era parks near them. Visit www.nps.gov/revwar/ to find out about specific parks and activities. For more information about the Revolutionary War Initiative, contact Larry Gall, 617.223.5122.

■ CONFERENCES ■

Colonial Revival Conference

A national conference on the Colonial Revival is being held in Charlottesville, Virginia, November 16-18, 2000. The conference is co-sponsored by the National Park Service and the University of Virginia's departments of Architectural History and Landscape Architecture. The Colonial Revival in all its manifestations is one of the most persistent elements in American culture; as

design it may be our national idiom. A range of topics will be addressed including architecture, landscape architecture, planning, historic preservation, decorative arts, painting and sculpture, and the intellectual cultural background of the phenomena popularly identified as the "Colonial Revival." New ideas and perspectives that treat the subject from its origins to recent manifestations including regional variations will be explored. For more information, visit the conference web site arch.virginia.edu/colonial or phone Richard Guy Wilson, Commonwealth Professor and Chair, Department of Architectural History, University of Virginia, 804.924.6462.

Preserving the Recent Past II

A conference and collaborative programs will be held October 11-13, 2000 in Philadelphia.

At last it's coming, the sequel to the 1995 Conference in Chicago, a milestone in advancing the efforts to preserve our modern heritage. The Preserving the Recent Past II Conference will address new and often controversial public policy

and planning issues, technical and conservation treatments, and reuse strategies. For more information, visit www2.cr.nps.gov/tps/recentpast2.htm or phone 202.343.6011.

■ PUBLICATION ■

NHL Congress Proceedings Available

The Proceedings of the National Historic Landmark Stewards Congress, held November 6-10, 1999 in Cape May, New Jersey are now available. Anyone interested in receiving a copy may phone the NHL Program Office in Philadelphia, 215.597.1578. Attendees of the Congress will automatically receive a copy of the proceedings in the mail.

■ EDUCATION ■

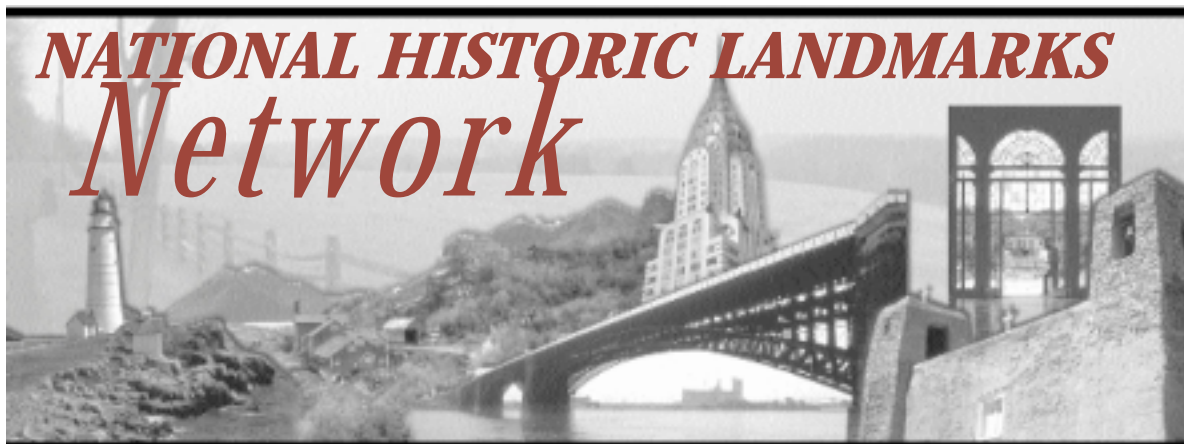
National Historic Landmarks—Exceptional Places, Past and Present

Produced through an NPS-Cultural Resources Training Initiative grant award, a presentation in three media formats—slide show, PowerPoint 97 animated show, and computer video with narration—has been developed to assist you in understanding what National Historic Landmarks are, how they are chosen, why some are threatened, and the benefits to owners and the public through their preservation.

Only a limited number are available for loan from your NPS regional staff. For information on whom to contact to borrow this educational packet, visit www.cr.nps.gov/nhl/, or e:mail Paula_Cook@nps.gov.

Visit Our Newly Re-Designed One-Stop NHL Program Web Page **www.cr.nps.gov/nhl**

- An interactive database
- NHL Program History
- Nominations and Theme Studies
- Staff Contacts
- The current endangered list
- Sources for answers to preservation questions
- Sources for financial and technical assistance



US DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR, NATIONAL PARK SERVICE, HERITAGE PRESERVATION SERVICES, 1849C STREET, NW, ROOM NC 200, WASHINGTON, DC 20240

IN THIS ISSUE

NATIONAL NEWS	Major Steps for Stewards...	1
	Naval Ships Association...	13
	19 Properties Designated NHLs...	14
	Teaching with Historic Places Features NHLs...	15
	Sources of Records for Your Historic Property...	16
STEWARDSHIP NEWS	Angel Island Immigration Station...	1
	Kake Cannery Receives Plaque...	3
	Stewards Meet in Monterey...	3
	Colorado Mill Achieves NHL Status...	5
	St. Augustine Field Trip...	6
	Mackinac Island NHL Updated...	7
	Cape May Congress A Success!...	7
	Hooray for Hollywood...	8
	Condition Assessment Completed in Rancho de Taos...	10
	Pacific Northwest Field School Helps NHL...	11
GRANTS TO NHLs		12
PARTNERSHIP NEWS	Controversial Highway Project...	17
	Partnership Demonstration Projects Update...	17
NHL BITS AND BYTES	Revolutionary War Initiative...	19
	Colonial Revival Conference...	19
	Preserving the Recent Past II...	19
	NHL Congress Proceedings Available...	19
	National Historic Landmarks-Exceptional Places...	19